

DESCRIPTIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS NORTH AMERICAN
CHALCIDOID HYMENOPTERA OF THE FAMILY EULO-
PHIDAE.

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The following descriptions are based on specimens in the United States National Museum and were made with a Zeiss binocular microscope, having the highest magnification.

RHICNOPELTOMYIA MARYLANDENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.50 mm. Abdomen acuminate.

Differs from *bicincta* (Ashmead) in being smaller and more slender, the body is dark green, the two transverse marks on the fore wing are shorter and fainter, the distal one from stigmal vein distinctly not reaching the middle of the wing, the proximal one still shorter; the postmarginal vein is longer, also the marginal fringes of the fore wings (but not long by far); funicle 1 is somewhat shorter. Postmarginal vein over twice the length of the stigmal. Legs (except the caudal coxa above at base) and proximal half of scape, brownish yellow. Propodeum short, glabrous, noncarinate. Parapsidal furrows complete. Thorax scaly. Mandibles 6-dentate, three lateral teeth large, others minute.

From one female on a tag in the United States National Museum, labeled "Bladensburg, Maryland, June 16."

Type.—Cat. No. 19582, U.S.N.M., the above specimen and a slide bearing a pair of wings and the head.

RHICNOPELTOMYIA ACHRYSOCHAROIDES, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.10 mm. Like species of *Achrysocharis*. Ring-joints minute.

Dark metallic green, the legs white excepting the coxae, the caudal femur dusky above at proximal two-thirds. Forewings with a large, distinct fuscous spot from the stigmal vein, narrower at caudal half, deeper at cephalic half. Scape white, dusky at cephalic third (or a little more above); pedicel black; rest of antennae yellowish, the distal club joint dusky, not much longer than its distinct terminal spine which is conical and somewhat longer than wide. Club 2 longest,

slightly longer than the two funicle joints which are subequal, each a third longer than wide and a little longer than the pedicel. Mandibles tridentate, tooth 3 smallest, 1 and 2 acute, subequal. Body shiny, the scaly sculpture delicate and inconspicuous. Propodeum plane. Postmarginal vein shorter than the stigmal. Parapsidal furrows complete, sutured cephalad only.

From one female captured by sweeping in the forest, District of Columbia, May 10, 1915.

Type.—Cat. No. 19583, U.S.N.M., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

RHICNOPELTOMYIA SCUTELLATA, new species.

Female.—Length, 2 mm. Rather stout.

Dark purplish black, the wings hyaline, the venation yellow, the stigmal vein dusky. Trochanters, knees, tibiae, tarsi, and scutellum white, the median line of the scutellum broadly concolorous, this line broadening gradually distad, spreading around the apex narrowly, thus mushroom-shaped; the disto-lateral bristle is a little separated from this line and are the only two bristles present on the scutellum, the latter with a very short median groove at base. Parapsidal furrows far cephalad only. Abdomen stout, subglobular. Body very finely scaly, the propodeum plane, subglabrous. Postmarginal vein slightly shorter than the stigmal, the marginal much longer than the broken submarginal. Cephalic tibial spur not forming a strigil. Third ring-joint largest. Pedicel subequal to club 2; club 3 conical, four times longer than its short, distinct terminal spine, subequal to funicle 2; funicle 1 two-thirds longer than wide, somewhat longer than the pedicel. Mandibles with three large, acute teeth, the third smallest; dusky, red at tip.

From one female on a tag captured by sweeping in the forest, District of Columbia, May 10, 1915.

Type.—Cat. No. 19584, U.S.N.M., the above specimen, the head on a slide.

RHICNOPELTOMYIA VIRIDISCUTELLUM, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.05 mm.

Canary yellow, the wings hyaline, the venation yellow; ocellar area, a large quadrate area on cephalic scutum (cephalic third or somewhat more but not reaching the abbreviated parapsidal furrows), scutellum, postscutellum, axillae lightly meso-cephalad, meson of propodeum not very broadly, a marginal spot on abdomen at base and three moderate cross stripes on middle abdomen, the first at apex of proximal fourth, the third somewhat distad of the middle, all three thickened at the meson and there more or less confluent, dark metallic green. Tip of ovipositor valves black. Body finely scaly. Postmarginal vein somewhat longer than the stigmal. Propodeum noncarinate.

Mandibles tridentate, the face of the inner tooth concaved and feebly serrate. Club with its terminal nipple over half the length of club 3, which is shortest, club 2 longest, subequal to funicle 2, which is longer than wide. Funicle 1 nearly twice longer than wide, barely longer than the pedicel. Antennae dusky, the scape yellow. First ring-joint largest. Scutellum with 2 bristles (distad of center).

Described from a female, forest, May 18, 1915. District of Columbia.

Type.—Cat. No. 19585, U.S.N.M., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

ACHYSOCHARELLA AMERICANA, new species.

Female.—Length, 1 mm.

Differs from *acuminaticornis* Girault in being less robust, the legs are white (including all coxæ), the general coloration is dark metallic green, the wings are hyaline throughout, the stigmal and postmarginal veins are somewhat longer, the scaly sculpture of the thorax fainter, the thorax more shiny. The joints of the funicle and club are distinctly shorter, funicles 1-2 only about three-fourths longer than wide, the club joints a little shorter. Mandibles with three acute teeth. Scape white, rest of antennae black. Hairs on flagellum shorter. Compared with type of the named species. Flagellum with the club distinct, less acuminate. Abdomen sessile.

From one female, forest, May 18, 1915, Washington, District of Columbia.

Type.—Cat. No. 19586, U.S.N.M., the female on a tag, the head on a slide.

CHRYSOCHAROMYIA OCCIDENTALIS, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.50 mm.

Shining, bright metallic green, the legs white except the coxæ; scape white except rather broadly at apex. Body very delicately scaly, the face more coarsely so. Propodeum nearly glabrous. Venation dusky yellow, the wings hyaline. Pedicel slightly longer than wide, subequal in length to funicle 3; ring-joint 3 abruptly shortest (in relation to the funicle), distinctly wider than long, its apical margin oblique; funicles 1-2 subequal, longest, each somewhat longer than thick; club 1 slightly shorter than funicle 3; terminal nipple of the club distinct. Antennae with short pubescence. Third ring-joint very large, colored and clothed like the funicle. Habitus of *Achysocharis*. Postmarginal vein elongate, the stigmal about a third of its length, distinctly longer than wide, yet short. Marginal vein about twice the length of the submarginal. Abdomen subpetiolate, propodeum noncarinate. Parapsidal furrows cephalad only, short. Axillae only slightly advanced. Cheeks very short.

Described from one female on a tag in the United States National Museum, "Sonoma Co., Calif."

Type.—Cat. No. 19590, U.S.N.M., the above specimen, the antennae on a slide.

ACHRYSOCHAROIDES TITIANI, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.10 mm.

Dark metallic blue green, the wings hyaline, the legs white except the coxae. Venation yellow, the postmarginal vein subequal to the stigmal. Coarsely scaly, the meson of scutellum broadly glabrous, the propodeum subglabrous. A round fovea at meson, base of propodeum. Parapasidal furrows complete but sutured only at cephalic third, the rest an impression. Propodeum noncarinate, nearly of uniform length. Two large bristles on the scutellum. Scape white. Pedicel somewhat longer than wide, slightly shorter than either of the three funicle joints which are distinctly longer than wide. Club 1 subequal to the pedicel. Second club joint as long as the first, with a distinct terminal spine. Two outer teeth of mandibles of equal length, acute, the third very short.

From one female labeled "*Chrysocharis oscinidis* Ashmead. Indiana, 1311."

Type.—Cat. No. 19591, U.S.N.M., the above specimen on a slide.

ACHYSOCHARIS KANSENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length, 1 mm.

Dark metallic green, the wings hyaline except a very small amount of staining just against the apex of the stigmal vein, the venation dusky yellowish. Legs white except coxae and middle and hind femora. Proximal two-thirds of scape white. Mandibles tridentate, the inner tooth smaller by far. Pedicel subequal to funicle 2 which is subequal to club 2; club 1 slightly wider than long. Third club joint with a distinct terminal spine. Postmarginal vein nearly as long as the stigmal. Scutellum uniformly sculptured. Propodeum distinct, shorter than in *A. titiani*. Parapsidal furrows deeper all the way up (from caudad) than in *titiani* and the abdomen more distinctly sculptured. Caudal tibiae just below knee slightly dusky. Sculptured as in *titiani* and the propodeum similar but shorter.

Described from one female in the United States National Museum, labeled "*Chrysocharis oscinidis* Ashm. Riley Co., Kansas, Marlatt, August."

Type.—Cat. No. 19592, U.S.N.M., the specimen on a slide in fragments.

PSEUDIGLYPHOMYIA FLAVIFACIES, new species.

Female.—Length, 2 mm.

Bright golden yellow, the wings hyaline, the venation yellow, the apex of the ovipositor black, the body marked as follows with dark metallic green: Upper two-thirds of occiput, ocellar area, meson of pronotum broadly, cephalic half of scutum, scutellum, propodeum, a not broad stripe across abdomen with a distinct rectangular mesal projection, thorax just latered of distal scutellum, metapleura and four cross-stripes on abdomen at middle, all broadly, suffusedly joined along the meson, the first at proximal fourth or more, the fourth obliqued on each side from the meson, at about distal three-fourths; proventer cephalad and between the coxae, postscutellum, mesopleurum caudad of the tegulae, mesoventer, metaventer, and most of hind coxae. Stripes of abdomen continued over the venter. Postmarginal vein not quite so long as the stigmal. Propodeum scaly, with a median carina and no others. Scape metallic green and the pedicel above except at apex; the latter subequal in length to funicle 1 which is somewhat longer than wide, funicle 2 quadrate. Mandibles 7- and 8-dentate. Hind tibial spurs not seen.

Agrees in pattern with *americana* but the stripes on the abdomen in that species are consolidated (or there is one broad stripe), the postscutellum is not metallic nor the meson of pronotum nor the mesopleurum and so on.

Described from two females on a minutien mount in the United States National Museum, labeled "25^{oa}, Los Angeles Co., California."

Types.—Cat. No. 19593, U.S.N.M., the above specimens and a slide with the head.

This species is doubtless congeneric with *Cirrospilus flavicinctus* Riley.

STENOMESIOIDEA, new genus.

Female.—Belongs to the Ophelinini. Head normal, the antennæ inserted a little below the middle of the face, 10-jointed, with two ring and club joints. Pronotum conical but not long. Parapsidal furrows complete, not reaching the pronotum. Axillae not advanced. Scutellum simple, with a groove dorso-laterad, *laterad* of the two bristles on each side. Propodeum with median and lateral carinae, the latter at base for some distance a sulcus. Abdomen sessile, the second segment occupying about a fourth of the surface. Marginal vein long, a little shorter than the submarginal, about twice the length of the elongate stigmal, which is somewhat shorter than the postmarginal. No true grooves on scutellum.

Genotype.—*Stenomesioidea mellea*, new species.

STENOMESIOIDEA MELLEA, new species.

Female.—Length, 2.50 mm.

Uniformly golden yellow, the funicle and club black, the venation yellow, the forewing stained yellow from base out to the end of the venation. Funicle 1 much the longest, nearly twice longer than wide, 4 barely longer than wide, subequal to club 1; club 2 conical and longer than 1, acute, without a terminal nipple. Pedicel not quite as long as funicle 4. Body with delicate scaly sculpture.

Type.—Cat. No. 12735, U.S.N.M., two females on tags (forewing, caudal tibiae, and an antenna on a slide). These specimens are labeled "*Stenomesoidea mellea* Ashm.," an undescribed species, and "3436°.26/784."

SYMPIESOMORPHELLEUS NIGRICEPS, new species.

Female.—Belongs to the Ophelinini and in my table to the Australian genera runs to *Sympiesomorphelleus* but the club is apparently 3-jointed, the third joint nipple-like yet not articulated. Axillae not advanced.

Length, 2.50 mm.

Deep orange yellow, the head, antennae, prothorax, scutum, parapsides except laterad, axillae except caudal and lateral margins, margins of abdomen very narrowly and a median stripe down dorsum of abdomen commencing a little out from base, gradually narrowing to apex, black. Tip of ovipositor valves black. The very long-sagittate mesal marking on abdomen is connected narrowly with the base. Head finely scaly (except the middle of the face), the thorax more coarsely so (except the scutellum, postscutellum, and propodeum, which are glabrous, the abdomen slightly scaly). Propodeum with a delicate median carina and no others, the spiracles small. Pedicel a little longer than wide at apex, shorter than funicle 4, which is a little longer than wide; funicle 1 nearly twice longer than wide; club 1 slightly shorter than funicle 4; club 2 shorter, the apparent 3 very small. Venation as in *Stenomesoidea* but the marginal vein distinctly longer

From one female in the United States National Museum labeled "College Station, Texas. September, Banks."

Type.—Cat. No. 19594, U.S.N.M., the female on a tag; the hind tibiae, forewing, and an antenna on a slide.

The grooves on the scutellum are just within the two bristles on each side.

Genus CIRROSPILOIDEUS Ashmead.

The hind tibiae bear two rather long, slender spurs, so the genus belongs to the Ophelinini and is the same as my *Sympiesomorphelleus*. The mandibles of the genotype are 8-dentate. The terminal

nipple of the club is not articulated. Propodeum with a median carina and a curved lateral one. Abdomen rather slender, its segment 2 somewhat over a fourth the length of the surface. Parapsidal furrows and axillae as in the preceding species.

PSEUDIGLYPHOMYIA (CIRROSPILUS) FLAVICINCTUS (Riley).

This species is the same as *Cirrospilus flavimaculata* Ashmead. There are specimens in the United States National Museum from Algonquin, Illinois (Nason), and from Washington, District of Columbia. The caudal femur is concolorous.

Propodeum without lateral carinae. Postmarginal vein somewhat shorter than the stigmal. Types compared.

PSEUDIGLYPHOMYIA CINCTITHORAX, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.50 mm.

Differs from *flavicinctus* Riley in that the yellow on the little less than distal half of the distal scutum is complete—that is, crosses the entire dorsal thorax (the parapsides with only their lateral and cephalic margins metallic dark blue or concolorous); the caudal femur is golden yellow (thus but the caudal coxa is concolorous) and also the head (except cheeks below the eyes, ocellar area and occiput, the latter except around the mouth and dorso-laterad at each eye). Thorax scaly, the propodeum and postscutellum smoother. Venation yellow. Scape metallic except at apex, the pedicel so at base above broadly. Funicle 1 subequal to the pedicel, somewhat longer than wide, 2 quadrate. Club with a small terminal nipple. Postmarginal vein slightly shorter than the stigmal. Mandibles 5-dentate. Compared with type of *flavicinctus*.

Described from a single female captured at Algonquin, Illinois, September 20, 1895 (Nason).

Type.—Cat. No. 19602, U.S.N.M., the female on a tag, the head, a hind tibia and a forewing on a slide.

PSEUDIGLYPHOMYIA PULCHRA, new species.

Female.—Like *americana* but wholly lemon yellow, the legs wholly so and the metallic blue green markings differ as follows: The upper occiput more narrowly green, the pronotum all green, the area of the cephalic half of the scutum is semicircular, the stripe across base of abdomen is absent, while the broad abdominal stripe is farther distad, distinctly closer to the tip than to the base and excised only proximo-laterad, so that there is at meson an obtuse projection from the proximal margin. Also the sides of the thorax caudad of the tegulae and proximal half of caudal coxae are metallic blue. The broad band of the abdomen crosses the venter. Mandibles 5-dentate.

Described from one female labeled "from *Bucculatrix* species. February 9, 1908. *Cirrospilus flavicinctus* Riley." United States.

Type.—Cat. No. 19603, U.S.N.M., the specimen on a tag, the head, hind tibiae and a forewing on a slide.

LEUCODESMIA NIGRIVENTRIS, new species.

Female.—Twice the size of the genotype, varying as follows: Abdomen black (not yellow with the apical margin of each segment black), the substigmal spot of the forewing black and much larger, longer than the stigmal vein (faint and very small in the typical form), the mandibles are 7-dentate (6-dentate in the other), the silvery band on the face is a little narrower (across near ventral ends of the eyes and continuous), the propodeum blacker and the hind coxae are black. General color orange yellow (in *typica* honey yellow). Scutellum with four bristles which are laterad of the grooves. Median carina of propodeum paired, no others. Compared with types of genotype.

Described from four females in the United States National Museum labeled "Madison, Fla., X.14, 1914. Parasite of *Pyroderces rileyi* Wals. Cotton. W. D. Pierce."

Type.—Cat. No. 19604, U.S.N.M., the above specimens plus a slide with forewing, head, and hind tibia (and same of *L. typica* Howard but not types). Three of the females are paratypes.

In this genus the third joint of the club is nipplelike, the small hind tibial spurs double, two ring-joints, the first very short. The vertex is more or less elevated in dry specimens. The genotype has a delicate, paired median carina on the propodeum and no others, the propodeum glabrous. Body scaly.

CLOSTROCERUS UTAHENSIS CALIFORNICUS, new variety.

Female.—Length, 1 mm.

Differs from typical *utahensis* Crawford in having the proximal or third stripe of the forewing present in the shape of a large triangular area from the caudal margin, its base or broad end distad and its pointed end extended along the caudal margin to base and distad to the second stripe; it extends cephalad nearly to cephalic margin. In the typical form it is present only all along the caudal margin. Mandibles tridentate in both. Also, here the distal stripe of the forewing is broader than the second (the other way round in the typical form).

From two females on tags "Berkeley, Calif. May 29, 1911. P. H. Timberlake."

Type.—Cat. No. 19605, U.S.N.M., the above specimens (= type and paratype), and slide with pair of wings and head of a paratype typical form.

CLOSTEROCERUS UTAHENSIS CINCINNATUS, new variety.

Male.—Length, 0.70 mm. Differs from the typical form in having the second stripe of the forewing very broad and the basal infumation is somewhat as in *californicus*. Also from both in having the body more shiny, the sculpture more delicate. Mandibles tridentate.

From a female on a tag, "Par. on a Cynipid, J. U. Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, '95. 463°2."

Type.—Cat. No. 19606, U.S.N.M., the above specimen, and the head and pair of wings on a slide.

HEMIPTARSENOIDEUS AMERICANUS, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.75 mm. Differs from *semialbiclavus* in having the stigmal vein over a third the length of the marginal.

Dark metallic green, the antennal club silvery white, the following parts fulvous: The abdominal petiole and a large V-shaped area dorsad, its apex at base and each arm extending to about middle; proximal two-thirds of abdominal venter except the lateral margins narrowly; the legs except the cephalic concolorous coxae, the ends and middle of the sides narrowly of cephalic femora and the white tarsi; scape and pedicel (lighter). Distal tarsal joint dusky; also more or less of the hind tibia. Funicle black. Forewings lightly smoky from base of the marginal vein distad to the apex, the infuscation more or less irregular. Funicle subcompressed, 1 two and one-half times longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, but 3 stouter, each longer than 1; 4 as stout as 3, subequal to the club, shorter than 1, distinctly longer than the pedicel and a third shorter than 3. Club 1 distinctly longer than 2. Antennae inserted in the middle of the face, the club with a short terminal spine. Mandibles 5-dentate. Head and thorax scaly punctate, the propodeum more coarsely, with a delicate, nearly complete, long median carina and one irregular lateral one (composed of several crooked rugae). Spiracle minute, round, cephalad. Middle femur above metallic. Postmarginal vein a third or more longer than the slender stigmal. Abdominal petiole very short. Segment 2 of the abdomen longest, occupying about a fourth of the surface, the abdomen flat above, keeled beneath. Axillae advanced half way into the scutum. Propodeum long.

From a female captured in the forest, District of Columbia, May 11, 1915.

Type.—Cat. No. 19624, U.S.N.M., the above specimen on a tag, the head and forewing and the hind tibia on a slide.

A somewhat similar species occurs in Australia.

TETRASTICHOMYIA, new genus (Tetrastichini).

No groove on scutum; one groove (the lateral) on scutellum. Four ring-joints, the third very short, three funicle and club joints. Pedicel and funicle 1 subelongate.

Genotype.—*Miotropis elisiocampae* Ashmead.

PSEUDIGLYPHOMYIA AMERICANA, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.60 mm.

Legs and abdomen golden yellow, the head and thorax sanguineous, the wings hyaline, the venation yellow. Variegated with dark metallic green as follows: Ocellar area, upper fourth of occiput, cephalic apex of pronotum, cephalic half of scutum, the area frustum-shaped (narrowing caudad, thus leaving the lateral margin more and more) its caudal margin incised obtusely at meson; caudal margin of pronotum rather narrowly, scutellum, propodeum (and the thorax dorsad just laterad of postscutellum and distal scutellum), a moderate stripe across base of abdomen, its caudal margin with a broad obtuse projection at meson, a very broad stripe across beyond middle of the abdomen (equal to over one-third the surface) its margin deeply excavated proximo-laterad at lateral margin and less deeply from lateral margin a little before its caudal end, which is as far from the apex of the abdomen as the proximal margin is from the green stripe at base. Tip of ovipositor valves black. Middle tibia with a rather broad cinctus just below the knee for some little distance. Propodeum with a median carina and no others, the thorax scaly. Scutellum with four bristles which are just laterad of the grooves. Antennae dusky yellow; funicle 1 somewhat longer than wide, 2 a little shorter, subequal in length to the pedicel. Nipple of club short, distinct; mandibles 5-dentate. A spot laterad at base of the hind coxae. That portion of the broad stripe of abdomen proximad of the latero-caudal excision passes over the venter.

Described from one female labeled "*Cirrospilus flavicinctus* Riley, 1729, Ohio."

Type.—Cat. No. 19625, U.S.N.M., the above specimen on a tag, the head, forewing and hind tibiae on a slide.

ENTEDON OCCIDENTALIS, new species.

Female.—Length, 3.50 mm. Robust.

Like *E. bigeloviae* Ashmead but much more robust, the post-marginal vein is slightly shorter than the stigmal, which is longer than wide, the club lacks the small terminal spine or it is a mere tubercle; funicle 1 is distinctly longer than the pedicel, two and one-half times longer than wide, longer than the club. The abdominal segments after 3 are scaly and 2 is not quite a fourth the length of

the abdomen. There is a foveolate groove along each side of the median carina of the propodeum and a boomerang shaped carina over the spiracle. The propodeum and hind coxae are more coarsely sculptured. Occipital margin of the vertex finely scaly, more finely so than the occiput. Hind tibial spur thick and of tolerable length. Types compared.

Described from one female labeled "*Entedon bigeloviae* Ashmead. Type, Dalles, Oregon"; three labeled "Los Angeles, California. April. Coquillett"; and three labeled "Wasatch, Utah, June 27."

Type.—Cat. No. 19626, U.S.N.M., two females on tags, and a slide bearing a hind leg and an antenna (Los Angeles).

In this species the cheeks at the ventral ends of the eyes have a broad path, which is differentiated by being scaly, not punctate (narrower and less distinct in *bigeloviae*).

EPRHOPALOTUS, new genus.

Female.—Belongs to the Entedonini. Head large, the antennae 9-jointed with two large ring-joints, the club 3-jointed and with a long terminal spine. Marginal vein nearly twice the length of the submarginal, the stigmal long but somewhat shorter than the subelongate postmarginal vein. Segment 2 of the abdomen a little longer than 3, occupying about a fifth of the surface. Pronotum not visible from above. Parapsidal furrows as in *Secodella*. Abdomen sessile. Axillae advanced half way cephalad of the scutellum, the latter large, larger than the scutum. Propodeum short at the meson, there with three carinae with sulci between them, all of the three forked at base in a small way; also a larger, very delicate, shadowy carina somewhat laterad of these; no true lateral carina but a spiracular sulcus which is complete, running disto-laterad. Hind tibial spur not especially large.

Genotype.—*Eprhopalotus purpureithorax*, new species.

EPRHOPALOTUS PURPUREITHORAX, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.75 mm.

Metallic purple, the propodeum, abdomen and legs blue-green. Wings hyaline. Scape, tibiae and tarsi white. Venation yellow. Middle tibiae concolorous for proximal half. Knees white. Vertex scaly, also the thorax, the scutum and parapsides more coarsely than the axillae and scutellum, on the scutum the lines partly raised. Propodeum glabrous, scaly toward the spiracle and laterad. Abdomen scaly, glabrous at immediate base. Scape dusky above and at distal half, long and slender. Pedicel a half longer than wide at apex, longer than either funicle joint; 2 of the funicle a little longer than 1, a little longer than wide. Terminal spine of club as long as

club 3 which is smallest of the club. Club 2 slightly longer than wide. Forewings naked from proximal third of marginal vein to base, broad. A line of small setae along near caudal margin, opposite the break of the submarginal vein (about 10 setae).

Described from one female on a tag labeled "371°. Par. of *Cynips* from gall of *Cecidomyia quercus-pilulae*. Issued March 24, 1879." United States.

Type.—Cat. No. 19627, U.S.N.M., the above specimen, the fore wing and antennae on a slide.

ACHRYSOCHARELLA ACUMINATICORNIS, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.50 mm.

Dark metallic purple, the propodeum and abdomen dark metallic green, the wings hyaline, their venation except the dusky stigmal vein and the legs except the dusky metallic femora, reddish yellow. Scape reddish yellow, dusky toward tip. A very slight stain from the apex of the stigmal vein. Postmarginal vein distinctly somewhat longer than the stigmal. Abdomen with a very short petiole. Body finely scaly reticulate. Propodeum of moderate shortness, noncarinate. Parapsidal furrows complete but sutured only cephalad. Flagellum with numerous long, non-whorled, single hairs, the pedicel somewhat longer than wide, shorter than the following joints; funicles 1–2 subequal, clubs 1–2 each slightly shorter, club 3 still shorter, terminating in a rather long point. Funicle 1 about two and a half times longer than wide, the flagellar joints elongate.

Described from one female in the United States National Museum collection captured at Washington, District of Columbia, June 23.

Type.—Cat. No. 19628, U.S.N.M., the female on a tag plus a slide bearing the antennae.

PARDIAULOMELLA IBSENI, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.80 mm.

Dark metallic blue, the trochanters, knees, tibiae, tarsi, and scape white, the venation pale, the wings hyaline. Head finely scaly, the thorax more finely so, the lines raised but not very coarse, the areas small. Propodeum with a glabrous median carina and no others, no sulci, of moderate length, scaly punctate, the spiracle round, cephalad, not small. Abdomen finely scaly. Axillae much advanced. Scutellum with four bristles. Antennae inserted below the middle of the face, cylindrical, 11-jointed with two short ring-joints, the club 3-jointed, the third joint small, nipple-like, itself ending in a short, stout terminal spine. Pedicel barely longer than wide, two-thirds the length of funicle 1 which is longest, widening distad, somewhat longer than wide, 2 a little wider than long, 3 and 4 subequal, each distinctly wider than long. Club 1 subequal to funicle 2; club short,

ovate, about half the length of the funicle. Mandibles 10-dentate. Marginal vein slightly longer than the submarginal, over thrice the length of the stigmal, the latter much shorter than the postmarginal which is not quite half the length of the marginal. Hind tibial spurs double. Pronotum transverse-linear; scutellum simple.

The apparent male is smaller with the flagellum brown, the legs white except the caudal tibiae and middle and caudal femora (another specimen bore legs colored as in the female). The scape is compressed and widened below, the second ring-joint very short, the third club joint larger and with a terminal spine yet acute. The first three funicle joints each bear a long branch from the same side at base. Mandibles about 7-dentate. The two male forms differed considerably in the details of the antennae and I do not like to connect either one definitely as yet to this species. The mandibles were 5-dentate in the form colored unlike the female. There is a white stripe across the abdomen just out from base and the parapsidal furrows are complete yet obscure.

Described from two females and several males reared from larvae of *Desmia funeralis*, Fairfax County, Virginia, June 6 (J. F. Strauss).

Types.—Cat. No. 19629, U.S.N.M., two females on a tag; the head, the hind tibiae, and the antennae on a slide.

This species is somewhat similar to the female of *Cratotechus larvarum* Linnaeus (Thomson), which has the minute third joint of the club tubular and the first ring-joint very short; but in *larvarum* there are only three funicle joints. There are in the United States National Museum three specimens labeled as being this species, apparently in Thomson's handwriting, two females labeled "Silvestri, Italy, October 7, 1902"—and another which bears the specific label and is localized at Blankenburg, Thuringia. I doubt the identity of these very much (excepting the third). Two females in the same collection, labeled *Cratotechus unguularis* Thomson, had the antennae 10-jointed, with three funicle and club joints and the third club joint large and distinct. In this species *ungularis* the hind tibial spurs are double, an incidented observation here. The specimens were labeled "Blankenburg, Thur. ♀." *Cratotechus smerinthi* Ashmead, female, has antennae like *ungularis*, that is as to segmentation. Type examined. The club is somewhat enlarged, the first ring-joint much shorter than the second; the third club joint terminates in no distinct spine, but its apex is nipped a little. The funicle is 3-jointed in *Trichogramma (Cratotechus) orgyiae* (Fitch) which appears correctly placed now.

The species is dedicated to Henrik Ibsen.

In the genotype of *Dimmockia* the mandibles are large, broadly truncate at apex, 10-dentate, the antennae are brownish, the pedicel

longer, funicle 2 quadrate and 3 or 4 not as wide as in *ibseni*; the club has an apparent small, obtuse nipple-like third joint, but this is not articulated as in *ibseni* and *per se* does not bear a terminal spine. *Dimmockia* bears two ring-joints, the antennae 10-jointed, with two club and four funicle joints. The head is stouter (longer from occiput to face) than with *ibseni*, but the latter is very similar to the *Dimmockia* both in color and structure. The latter bears two hind tibial spurs.